

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, February 4, 1864.

[No. 25.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

OF THE

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

—

Terms of Subscription:

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Job Work,

SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms,

etc., etc., etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. Ed. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and commodious saloon.

South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

jan20-1864

DENTISTRY.

D. W. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Medical Dentist, Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27th

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite the Town Clock, G. S. L. C., CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

djan27th

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

In the daguerrean art, at prices to suit.

Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T.

jan20-1864

UNION HOUSE.

On Main Street, G. S. L. City, one door north of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse. Meals at all hours, and at the most reasonable rates.

OYSTER SUPPERS

served up on the shortest notice, and in first rate style.

T. R. MILLER & CO.

GOLD! GOLD!!

THE undersigned thanks his numerous friends for past patronage, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Gold and Silver worked with every design of jewelry.

Two doors south of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Main Street, Great Salt Lake City.

djan9-1m

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting

SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call.

dec18-1864

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. All Jewelry repaired by him he guarantees to give satisfaction.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies Watches, Brooches, Finger Rings, Brooches, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, etc. in fact every thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T.

jan10-1864

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

General News from Rebeldom.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 27th.

In speaking of the growing discontent among the people of North Carolina, and their desire to hold a State Convention, the *Wilmington Journal* says: We say most sincerely that the plans evidently concerted, and the movements evidently going on, are ominous of graver consequences than the advance of the enemy.

The *Raleigh Standard*, in its appeals to slave-holders for peace, says: We went to war to protect State sovereignty and defend and perpetuate the institution of slavery, but if it should appear that we liked both, as rational beings, we should pause and consider the direction we are taking. If the war continues twelve months longer, with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution of slavery will be hopelessly destroyed.

Gov. Vance comes out in a card against the taxation of the State property for the Confederacy. North Carolina and Virginia papers are firm in the belief that Wilmington will soon be attacked and have much to say about the concentration of troops here, which are magnified into very large numbers.

Dr. Leitch, member elect of the Confederate Congress, says in the *Raleigh Standard*; North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of their compact or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace. Meetings are being held in several counties, for forming a State Convention.

The *Raleigh State Journal* says: Propositions for State Conventions so close on President Lincoln's proposition to let one-tenth of the people form a State Government, has very strong indications of disloyalty and treason about them.

Mexican News—Fight between the Fleet and Fort Morgan—Fighting at Matamoras—The American Consul Escorted to Brownsville.

By the *Morning Star* from Orleans the 24th: Matamoras advices report another revolution there. Cortini is again in power. A Mobile letter of the 19th, in giving an account of an attempt to destroy the rebel steamer aground on the bar, reports quite a

fight between the fleet and Fort Morgan. Our fleet was unable to get the steamer out, but received no damage. There was considerable fighting among the Mexicans at Matamoras, on the 10th, when Gen. Herron, commanding our forces at Browns-

ville, dispatched the 20th Wisconsin and 4th Illinois, with 5 pieces of artillery across the river. All but the 20th bivouaced on the bank of the river. This regiment went to St. Plausa and spent the night in front of

the residence of the American Consul, who was next morning escorted to Brownsville, together with a large number of followers, some two hundred of whom retained their arms, which they delivered up to the U. S. authorities.

From West Virginia.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. WEST VA.,

January 30th.

A reconnoitering force sent out from Col. Campbell's command has returned. After having gone to Romey they there divided into three columns, one going on the Winchester road, thirty miles; another, down Grassy Lick road, to the vicinity of Wardensville; the third on the old Morefield road. None of these columns met with serious opposition. Information which is gained is said to be highly important.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31st.

The *Herald's* special from Head-Quarters, West Va., says: The garrison at Petersburg evacuated the place on Friday night, having received information that the enemy in large force would attack the next morning. The enemy did attack as expected, making regular approaches, and finally charged on the works and found the place empty.

More Greenbacks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1st.

The *Herald's* special says: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to issue any large Bonds bearing more than five per cent. The law of 1861 authorizing the issue of six per cent two-year Notes, empowered the Secretary to re-issue, in lieu thereof, Greenbacks for all notes purchased or redeemed before maturity. It is understood that about sixty millions will be redeemed or received for Customs before maturity, and on account of the great scarcity of five and ten-dollar bills for the payment of the army, orders have been issued to a Bank-Note Company to print this amount of Notes.

Gen. Kelley engages Early.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st.

A private dispatch, dated Cumberland, yesterday, says: There was an engagement Saturday afternoon lasting four hours, in Hardy county, near Williamsport, between part of Kelly's and Early's commands.

No Senator from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1st.

No ballot for Senator Saturday, it being ascertained that by the Constitution of Kentucky the election of Bramlette, would demand a new gubernatorial election. The probability is now that no election will be had until the Fall Session.

General News—Rebel Reports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1st.

A special to the *Post*, says: A new call for troops is rendered necessary by recent advices from the south.

It is certain that the House will

agree to the section of the Senate Bill which provides that the draft shall be created in each district until the quota is filled.

Mr. Garfield, who went south to obtain the exchange of Major White, of the Pennsylvania Senate, returned unsuccessful.

The question of the tax on whisky is again taken up by the Senate Finance Committee this morning. Present indications are that the Senate Committee will disagree to the House tax on the stock on hand. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who was at the first in favor of taxing stock liquors in the hands of dealers, is reported to have changed ground. It is believed, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury favors the imposition of the tax.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, has the following: Brookhaven, Miss. Jan. 27th. Gen. Wirt Adam's cavalry entered Silvertown, near Natchez, capturing thirty-five prisoners and sixty wagons and teams, a quantity of cotton and about eighty negroes.

RUSHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27th.

The enemy (Federals) evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning, retreating towards Cumberland Gap. Maj. Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed.

Governor Vance has offered Long-street enough clothing to supply his command.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 28th.

Twelve Yankees, together with their arms, horses and equipments, were captured yesterday, near James City.

MERIDIAN, Miss., 28th.

The enemy exhibit unusual activity at Vicksburg. Reinforcements have been sent there from Memphis. Stark's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy at Messenger's Ferry, on the Big Black, a few days ago; some prisoners were taken and a number of Yankees killed. Our cavalry had a brush with the Marine brigade, near Rodney, on the 18th, defeating the Yankees.

Vicksburg advices of the 20th state that the enemy are making preparations to move out to occupy Jackson. Pontoon bridges are being thrown across the Big Black for that purpose.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, 1st.

SENATE.—Finance Committee to-day agreed to the tax bill. It will be reported to the Senate to-morrow. Their decision, with regard to Ward's amendment, will not be divulged until after the bill is reported.

HOUSE.—The Committee of Ways and Means was engaged to-day upon the War Appropriation Bill. The original estimates of this bill will be greatly exceeded, owing to the proclamation of the President calling for half a million men.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Thursday Morning, February 4, 1864.

Sidewalks, &c.

For a great and enterprising city like Salt Lake, the sidewalks, &c., are in an outrageous condition. By "etc" we mean especially those deep gutters along the streets running North and South, which are in a particularly horrible and ridiculous condition. Why, it is worth almost a body's neck, and certainly his good temper, to attempt to navigate the streets East and West. How the deuce sleighs, buggies, ambulances or wagons make the trip without breaking every axle or the precious bones of their passengers, has long been a miracle to us. At present, the water frequently overflows during the day and at night freezes along the banks of the streams permeating the city. It there leaves a precipitous bank on either side with a yawning gulf between, not so deep but nearly as uncomfortable and dangerous as that of Tartarus. A wagon, sleigh, or other vehicle of locomotion goes in ka-plump, and if it comes out at all, comes out with a jerk terrific to endure.

Unless the city authorities do something to remedy this great inconvenience by bridging the streams the bones of many an unfortunate must be left along the road-side—the bones of wagons, vehicles, etc.—we mean. It is a shame that the great beauty of the city in summer, its pearly and cooling streams which course down and beautify the streets, should become a nuisance and a danger during winter. Isn't it possible, or practicable for the city authorities to bridge the gutters in the worst places, or do something in behalf of thumped and jolted humanity?

The sidewalks along Main street are a little worse than none at all. Every few paces one comes to a step or two either up or down—there is no regularity of construction and we think property owners or occupiers might be compelled to make the sidewalks in front of their business places uniform. In day-time, one can navigate Main street without the absolute necessity of breaking his neck or ankle, by taking a proper degree of care, but at night the thing can't be done. It's all very well and very true to respond that a chap ought after night-fall to be at home saying sweet things to his *sposa*, or singing a lullaby to baby one, two, or three as the case may be. But, then, sometimes a body is compelled to forego such charming home entertainment, and go out "around town you know." It is very provoking when one thus out at night, the next morning explains to wife over the breakfast table, that his blacked eye, confused nose, or sprained ankle arose from the darkness of the night and the roughness of the pave—it is sadly provoking on such an interesting occasion to detect an incredulous smile steal over wife's fair face, as much as to say, "no you don't, Lovey," or "you can't fool your old mother." Talk about argument on such an occasion—it can't be done. Won't some portly Aldermanic friend of suffering humanity—some lover of domestic quiet and felicity have the trouble remedied, by proper action of the authorities? We pause, on the brink of a deep street gully, or at the head of a flight of steps on Main street for a reply.

The Basiliconthaumaturgist

Can you read it? Think not. Can you spell it? Hard work. Well, then, do you know what it means? Of course not. Well, that's what classical folks call Simmons, the Emperor of Conjurors; the Magician who tells you "now you see it, and now you don't;" who has full control over this "little joker," and makes everybody just stare in amazement at his wonderful tricks, and then laugh at the ludicrous way in which he shows you "how to do it." It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that Prof. Simmons will shortly appear before a Salt Lake audience.

We presume he will hold forth at the Theater building as everybody wants to see him, and the patrons of the Drama will relish the "sock and buskin" no less after having witnessed Simmons or heard Artemus Ward. The temporary change from high drama to fun will do all of us good.

Fun Ahead, for the Million.

We are gratified to announce that great humorist, Artemus Ward, will "speak a piece," as he facetiously calls his Lecture, at the City Theater on Monday evening next. Artemus is the joker of the age, says the funniest things in the funniest way—so we are told by those who have heard him—has written some of the best satires on the times of any writer on either continent, and has set the cities of the Nation in a roar. Not to have heard Artemus, opportunity offering, would sound funny indeed, and would be regarded as big a joke as he ever got off himself. He has been lecturing for nearly four years, in most of the cities of the Union, and now proposes to give the Salt Lakeans a taste of his humor. Everybody will go, and, of course, everybody will laugh and thereafter grow fat: Artemus speaks but one piece before leaving for Denver and the East. So be ready Monday night. As the play bills used to say—"Last appearance of this stage—positively no re-engagement."

GONE.—J. B. Phelps' train left the City yesterday morning, *en route* for the Northern Mines.

[ORIGINAL—WRITTEN FOR THE VEDETTE.]

DAWN.

Faint heart behold the kindling ray
Of Freedom's morning-star;
Night wanes—a new and better day
Breaks o'er the clouds of war;
The clouds of war that sweep the land
With fierce and fiery breath
And hurls as from an unseen hand
The thunderbolts of death.
And desolation marks its path
Where rolls the tempest in its wrath.

Now let rebellion fiercely breathe
Defiance on the air.
And Treason's false lips foaming seethe
With curses of despair;
And let his baying blood-hounds track
Their sleepless fugitives;
Fate bends his soul upon the rack
And Freedom's spirit lives.
South rolls the storm with wrath aglow
While vengeance dims the final bloc.

Virginia's hills have felt the scourge,
Swept with avenging ire;
Across her breast has rolled the surge
Of battle fringed with fire.
The sacred soil, that hath denied
The trust it held in store,
By heroes slain is sanctified
Now, and for evermore.
She stabbed the Nation, but the steel
Deeply has she been forced to feel.

The furnace breath of war has swept,
And flashed his gleaming hand,
Where Jackson's honored ashes slept
Beside the Cumberland,
And up, where mountains cleave the skies,
And chased from crag to crag,
The faithful watched with straining eyes
To hail their country's flag.
There floats no more with bloody bars
The banner of the fallen stars.

Where rolls the father of the floods
Resistless to the main,
From patriot blood-drops burst the buds
Of promise—not in vain.

In Freedom's name they smote and piled
With dead the Southern plain;
And where her banner was defiled
It rides the wind again,
Hence, not alone in name, to be
The glorious emblem of the free.

Men of the North! put forth your strength,
For, though the strife seem long,
Truth dies not, but prevails at length
Against the giant wrong.
We had forgotten what 'twas worth,

This gift of noble names;
But Freedom springs from her own birth,
Like Phoenix from his flames;
Henceforth shall Nations stand in awe
When we the swrd in anger draw.

SOLITAIRE.

Camp Douglas, Jan., 1864.

Companies B and G, 2d Inf., left Visalia to garrison Fort Tejon.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT. In his lecture on "Peculiar People," Mr. Gough narrated the following amusing incident, which is more thoroughly maudlin and mellow than anything in "Toodles."

Two men, after drinking and carousing all night at a saloon, started in the morning to go home. It was a beautiful, sunny morning. As they staggered along, the following conversation arose:

Inebriate No. 1—"How bright (hic) the moon shines!"

No. 2—"You don't call that (hic) moon do you? That's (hic) sun."

No. 1—"Taint! it's (hic) moon."

No. 2—"I tell you it's sun."

No. 1—"Well, less leave (hic) matters to first man we meet."

No. 2—"Greed."

The two toddled along for a short distance, when they chanced to meet a man in exactly the same condition with themselves. The individual was immediately treated to the following interrogation:

No. 1—"I say, (hic) old feller! We've got inter little sputte; want ye (hic) 'elp us out. My fren here says that's sun, [pointing upwards to Old Sol, who was blazing fiercely down upon them] and I say it's moon. Now we're going to leave the matter to you. What is it—sun or (hic) moon?"

The person addressed braced himself, after considerable difficulty, against a lamp post, and then commenced by scrutinizing, as well as he could, the burning orb overhead—repeating in a meditative tone of voice: "Sun—moon—sun—(hic)—moon." After a short observation he exclaimed: "Fact is, gen'lmen, I'm a stranger in this part (hic) of the country, and I can't tell whether it's sun or (hic) moon."

Thus the matter was undecided, and inebriates Nos. 1 and 2 reeled away, baffled, disheartened by the unsatisfactory result of their search into astronomical mysteries.

The *Montrose Standard* claims General Grant as a Scotsman. Perhaps it is not generally known that this gallant soldier is a native of Kirriemuir, but, nevertheless such is the case. Grant's father was once grieve on Kinordie, then farmer of Ballhall, and latterly a manufacturer in Kirriemuir. The General himself, however, had something of the young Norval in him, and disdained the occupation of feeding his father's flocks, and sighed to follow the field some warlike lord. Heaven not seeming to hastily grant his longing desires, he enlisted in the Life Guards; but not finding them to suit his ambitious views, he "levanted," and now assumes the cocked hat in the Federal army. On hearing another praise him as being a thorough soldier, an old man, who knew him well, remarked—"Deed, he may weel be a guid fechter, for he was glib at it fin he wiz a laddie."

Old Marm G— was never regarded as a paragon of neatness; and if "cleanliness is next unto godliness," as St. Paul asserts, it is to be feared that the old lady never attained to the latter state. Not only was she anything but neat herself, but she showed a sovereign contempt for it in others. Speaking of neat people one day, she remarked that her son Josiah was one of the most particular men in the world. "Why," said she, "he threw away a whole cup of coffee the other morning, because it had a bed-bug in it?"

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one.—Ex.

Some of the neighbors here take the *Vedette*—from the door-steps of others!

SIMMONS, THE

BASILICONTHAUMATURGIST
WILL APPEAR SHORTLY.

feb4tf

NOTICE.

Mining Certificates, Stock etc.—Having received Plates, Cuts, Bank note paper and other material from California, we are now prepared to execute in the finest style, certificates of stock for Mining Companies incorporated either in this Territory, California, or Nevada.

ALL THE NECESSARY PRINTING for Mining Companies executed with neatness, and dispatch and on reasonable terms.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House. THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

jan5-tf

JOS. D. BAYLIES

WANTED.

Hay and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by **WALKER BROS**

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in this City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board.

G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y

Jordan Silver Mining Co.

Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25. 1864. feb3-1m

VEDETTE SILVER AND COPPER MINING Company.

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS HELD THIS day, an assessment of Ten Cents per foot was levied and made payable to the Secretary and Treasurer, or before the 1st day of February next.

HENRY O. PRATT,

Salt Lake City, Jan. 19th, 1864. Sec. & Treas.

jan21dwf

CARLETON & GALBRAITH

COAL NOTICE.

G. W. CARLETON, **W.M. GALBRAITH**
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to deliver at their mine on East Weber first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five dollars per ton. We guarantee this Coal of a quality superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of our Coal is identical with the famous Cannel Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City.

jan18-6tw2ndh

CARLETON & GALBRAITH

RANSOHOFF & BRO.

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

jan27tf

RANSOHOFF & BRO.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Imboden's Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.

A Harrisburg special says: A report prevails that Imboden has crossed the Potomac, three miles below Hancock, and is aiming at Chambersburg and Cumberland Valley, and will reach Harrisburg, if possible. He has no artillery or infantry, except two sections of a six-pound battery. There is no adequate force to pursue or intercept him.

Gen. Sherman gone down the Mississippi.

FORTRESS MONROE, 25th.

Richmond papers have the following from Mobile the 25th: twelve transports have passed down the Mississippi within the past two days. Gen Sherman and staff accompanied.

The Court of Inquiry.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2d.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Crittenden and McCook commenced its session yesterday. Major-General Hunter is President of the Court.

The Legislature of Missouri, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2d.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday, to attend the funeral of Governor Gamble to-morrow. Lieut. Governor Hall's message to the Legislature, announcing the death of Gov. Gamble, concludes as follows: My chief and constant efforts shall be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. In doing this, I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or Generals in the field. I shall, rather, defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy acts to a more propitious moment. I trust that a cordial support of the Government of the United States will contribute to a restoration of peace.

Supplies for Fort Scott.

ST. LOUIS, 2d.

Large trains of supplies have gone to Fort Scott to relieve the suffering among Indians and negro refugees.

Fight between Federals and Rebels.

CAIRO, Feb. 2d.

The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 23d says: Eight hundred rebels, under Col. Shelby, were encountered and defeated on the 19th, twenty miles below Pine Bluff, by Federals under Col. Clayton. The fight lasted half an hour. The rebels were badly beaten and driven seven miles. Another fight took place on the 14th, between forty Federals and a hundred rebels, dressed in Federal uniform. Six of the latter were killed and six wounded. Federal loss, eight killed and eight wounded.

General Gilmore coming North--Interesting news from Mobile--Large arrival of Deserters from the rebel army.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.

The *Post* says: We have information that Gen. Gilmore will come north in about two weeks. He is now at Hilton Head. Everything in his department is settled down into the old routine. Several of his best regiments have been sent elsewhere; others are preparing to follow.

Rumors are in circulation of a raid

towards Martinsburg, but trains on the Baltimore and Ohio road are running regularly.

The call for troops will necessitate an additional appropriation of two hundred millions. The army appropriation bill appropriates five hundred and forty millions.

The Senate Finance Committee, will not report an amendment to the tax bill to-day.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing under date of Ship Island, the 18th, says: Last night a small boat came down the Sound with the intelligence that the rebels at Fort Morgan had revolted. During the difficulty the rebel gunboats in Mobile Bay attempted to arrest the garrison.

The whole Fort being in revolt, and with the American flag flying, opened on the gunboats with every gun of the Fort and succeeded in driving the gunboats off, but they were not on their guard, and that night a large force from Mobile captured the whole garrison, excepting four men who escaped in the darkness and came to Ship Island in a small boat. From them we heard the first intelligence; since then we have heard from deserters that seventy of the revolters were condemned to be shot to-day in Mobile. We also learn from deserters, that on Horn Island, up the Sound, a number of other deserters from the rebel army are in and around Mobile. These deserters also bring the important intelligence that the rebel army in and around Mobile have organized secret societies and are determined to fight no longer.

It is said that the movement, started among the soldiers, is daily growing stronger. Many officers are engaged in the movement. The correspondent adds: "I am confident this news is true."

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* says: Twelve hundred rebels who have taken the oath of allegiance arrived yesterday afternoon from the west. A majority of them were immediately placed in service as sailors.

Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d.

By Richmond papers: Two Yankee gunboats ascended the Chowan river as far as Howellsville, Hartford Co., N. C. and landed three hundred men, who burned several houses and destroyed ten thousand pounds of Government bacon. Several of them are reported killed by our cavalry while returning to the boats.

The health of Vice-President Stephens is improving.

The *Examiner*, in a leader, says: The time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of the Southern armies beyond recovering the lost portions of Territory. The true policy now is to risk nothing.

Our means of subsistence are too far exhausted to admit of any other than defensive tactics, that have become with us simply a question of endurance. The duration of the war is simply a question of continued supply of food for the people. The army of the South can hold out indefinitely, if at the eleventh hour she does not go mad. The great want is food and

clothing, and it is the first duty of the Government to provide these supplies, and if they cannot provide except by weakening the army, the alternative must be adopted of resisting with smaller armies and using the tactics of Fabius and strategy of defence.

A new movement on Mobile.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2d.

Memphis advices state that the 17th army corps is preparing for a movement to attack the rebels in Mississippi and secure a large stock of corn and forage on the way to Mobile. It is stated that some twelve thousand cavalry are concentrated at Corinth to take part in this movement.

BENEFITS OF EXERCISE.—Exercise is health-producing, because it works off and out of the system its waste, dead and effete matters; these are all converted into a liquid form, called by some "humors," which have exit from the body through the "pores," of the skin, in shape of perspiration, which all have seen, and which all know is the result of exercise, when the body is in a state of health. Thus it is that persons who do not perspire, who have a dry skin, are always feverish or chilly, and are never well and never can be as long as that condition exists. So exercise, by working out of the system its waste, decayed and useless matters, keeps the human machine "free;" otherwise it would soon clog up, and the wheels of life stop forever! Exercise improves the health, because every step a man takes tends to impart motion to the bowels; a proper amount of exercise keeps them acting once in every twenty-four hours; if they have not motion enough, there is constipation, which brings on very fatal diseases; hence, exercise, especially that of walking, wards off innumerable diseases, when it is kept up to an extent equal to inducing one action of the bowels daily. Exercise is healthful, because the more we exercise the faster we breathe. If we breathe faster, we take that much more air into the lungs; but it is the air we breathe which purifies the blood, and the more air we take in the more perfect is that process performed; the purer the blood is, as everybody knows, the better the health must be. Hence, when a person's lungs are impaired, he does not take in enough air for the wants of the system; that being the case, the air he does breathe should be the purest possible, which is out door air. Hence, the more a consumptive stays in the house, the more certain and more speedy is his death.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, states that the first negro soldier killed in this war was named John Brown, while the first rebel officer whose official duty it became to recognize officers commanding negro troops was John C. Calhoun, a grandson of the arch-nullifier, and in command of South Carolina troops. We believe, too, that the negro soldier was a native of Massachusetts. This is according to the fitness of things.

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. S. Apply to the Post Treasurer.

jan27th

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jan27th

feb2

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Congressional.

Trumbull's report from the Judiciary Committee of the facts connected with the release of James W. Hunt, from Old Capitol Prison, entirely exonerates Senator Hale from blame in accepting a fee, and declares that it is not improper for a Senator to accept fees for services before Judicial bodies.

The Committee on Elections has decided to exclude all members who have been elected from Virginia. There are three here asking for seats.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1st.

A special to the *Post* says: The Senate Finance Committee has struck out the House tax on Whisky on hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st

HOUSE.—Various resolutions, proposing an increased pay of pensions and to give further protection to emigrants going to the Territories, etc., were adopted. Eldridge offered a preamble declaring against conscription as contrary to the principles of self-government, and concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee of Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of repealing or suspending the conscription laws, and in order to put down the rebellion, to give increased pay and bounties; tabled, 84 to 52. Grinnell offered a resolution declaring that a vigorous policy in enlisting persons of African descent in the army, would meet the approbation of the House; adopted, 80 to 46. The consideration of the bill to revive the rank of Lieut.-Gen. was resumed. An amendment was offered recommending Gen. Grant for the position; adopted, 111 to 11. The bill then passed; 96 to 41.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented the resignation of Senator Bayard, of Delaware. Saulsbury presented the credentials of George Reade. Biddle is elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bayard.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1st.

By the Hibernian, from Galway the 19th: The steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool, bound to New York, put back to Queenstown the 18th, disabled. Her decks were swept away, and seven passengers and ten of the crew washed overboard.

Denmark has rejected the Austria and Prussian ultimatum. Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors, it is reported, quitted Copenhagen. On the 18th the Emperor of Austria reviewed two hundred thousand troops to march immediately for Schleswig. Prussian military preparations are progressing vigorously.

The French Chambers continued to debate the address to the Emperor. It is stated that the amendment in regard to Mexico, will be met by a Ministerial statement. Since the 1st of January all the expenses of the French troops have been borne by the Mexican Government. Arch-Duke Maximilian will visit Paris as the guest of the Emperor. He will be received with appropriate honors.

Garibaldi issued a proclamation an-

nouncing the formation of a committee to promote the Italian Union and inviting all Italians to rally around it.

LONDON, Jan. 19th.

The *Times* City article, says: The demand sent to Denmark by Austria and Prussia for the withdrawal of the obnoxious Constitution on pain of immediate occupation of Schleswig, produced a depression in all the markets yesterday, in Foreign securities—extreme heaviness was experienced.

The *Daily News* city article, says: Paris advices state that applications are made for a new French loan of twelve million pounds sterling. It is expected to reach a total (according to the belief of some) the aggregate of a hundred and sixty million pounds.

The *Post* says: The Austrian and Prussian representatives will doubtless quit Copenhagen and war may be formally declared; but still, active hostilities may not instantly follow.

Activity of the Gulf Squadron.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2d.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31st. By Richmond papers, via Pascagoula the 25th: The enemy's gunboats with six transports entered the mouth of the river taking possession of Madisonville and four Mills which our forces neglected to burn. They threw-out pickets to the Covington road within two miles of the town, also on the Madisonville road. On the east side of the river they are engaged in raising hulls of several vessels sunk in the river by our authorities. Our forces have withdrawn towards Franklinton. Four gunboats were in sight yesterday; three off Round Island, the others have proceeded towards Ship Island.

Report of Rebel Deserters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.

The *Herald*'s Washington special says: The report that the rebel authorities are being desirous to propose terms of peace is a canard. Rebel deserters assert that if the President's Amnesty Proclamation is allowed to reach Lee's army a great proportion of the troops would throw down their arms and enter our lines.

Sensational Report of a War with France; not unlikely to prove true—A Governor for Idaho.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.

The *World*'s special says: It is rumored in high official circles that we are upon the eve of war with France. Seward is said to have pursued a course towards the French government concerning the Florida and Rappahannock, and the rams known to be building in France for the rebels, as to elicit a reply from the French Foreign Minister, in accordance with which the United States must either abandon its pretensions or go to war to maintain them. Mr. Dayton was, it is stated, instructed to demand of France the surrender of belligerent rights accorded the rebels, and it is certain there is some serious difficulty with the French Cabinet which alarms all but Mr. Seward. He, in view of the almost certainty of war in Europe, takes the highest possible ground towards France. [NOTE.—This may be taken for what it is worth.—REF'R.]

The *Tribune*'s special says: Caleb

Lyon, of Lyonsdale, is appointed Governor of Idaho.

Contractors of the Great Iron-clad War Steamers ordered to expedite the work—Blockade runner destroyed—Lee's order to conciliate his Mutinous Troops.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.

The contractors on the ocean iron-clads, Dictator and Puritan have been requested to expedite the work on them. The Richmond papers contain an account of the running ashore and burning by the crew of the blockade runner Vesta, with a valuable cargo of army supplies. This occurred near Wilmington, on the 10th ult. The Vesta was a new double-screw steamer and on her first voyage. The papers also contain an order from Gen. Lee to his army, and says: I consider it due to the army to state the temporary reduction of rations, caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. It is hoped that the exertions now being made will render necessity but of short duration.

Civilization and Barbarism.

We are humiliated that respectable papers publish all the details given in the English press of the late brutal fight between King and Heenan. The first telegraphic report seemed extensive enough in all conscience, but did not seem to satisfy. To show our readers how really brutal, more so than any ordinary dog fight could possibly be, we copy a paragraph or two from the conclusion of an extended account of the fight given in the London *Times*:

"His face soon became a frightful spectacle, although far less hideous than at the close of his battle with Sayers. At last even the dull and opaque humanities of his friends were stirred, and, after another merciless round, in which the falling strength of the great gladiator was no longer capable of affording him a shadow of defense, he was, at the close of the twenty-fourth round, withdrawn reluctantly. There were great cheers as King won, to which for a few moments he was very deaf, for the pace had been very rapid, and, all powerful as he was, the heavy falls had shaken his vitality, and the giant who had strode into the ring an overmatch for all, could scarcely close his fingers round the glass of water which was to keep him from fainting. Yet there must be a soul of goodness even in things evil, for the first really conscious thought that flitted through his mind was a wish to make friends with his late antagonist, and as he said it, he lunged heavily through the crowd of his admirers to a little knot of curious lookers on, amid whom what seemed the corpse of the redoubtable Heenan now lay. Thus the cruel contest ended.

"Heenan, though not nearly so much punished as when he fought at Farnborough, was evidently much injured. He was pulseless at the wrists, and even over the heart the palpitation was faint and low. Yet he had not fainted. It was the insensibility of exhaustion, sheer want of vitality, though almost till he collapsed so suddenly he was supposed to be the winner. One man was trying to heave up his immense inanimate form, while another stripped the wet drawers stained deep with his own blood, from the limbs of the stunned athlete. There was a dreadful significance in the way in which he was hauled about limb by limb, as warmer clothes were dragged over his unconscious form, like dressing a corpse. Yet no one seemed to mind much for all were crowding round the victor, who with very little signs of punishment about his face came gaily up in the train back to town. Heenan was left with his Seconds on the field he had had fought to win. No one seemed to think much of him—he was beaten, and among pugilists there is no mercy for the defeated. Fair or foul, there is as yet only one morality with them—success. Still there are men alive who think they can revive the prize ring! It would be as easy to restore the sports of the arena."

And this in England, the centre of the civilization of the 19th century! The affair witnessed by a multitude, most of whom were more brutal than the beasts of the field, and the accounts of it gorged over by the half of the British nation!—*Sandusky (O.) Register*.

It does not follow that two persons are fit to marry because both are good. Milk is good, and mustard is good, but they are not good for each other.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fatal lightning of His terrible swift sword;

His truth is marching on.

Glory, glory, Hallelujah, Glory, glory, Hallelujah, Glory, glory, Hallelujah,

His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps; They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps; I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;

His day is marching on.

(Chorus,)

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:

"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,

Since God is marching on."

(Chorus,)

He hath sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat; He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment-seat;

Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!

Our God is marching on.

(Chorus,)

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;

As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,

While God is marching on.

(Chorus,)

During the year 1863, there were 255 persons killed in the United States by steamboat accidents, and 264 by railroads. The losses by fire during the same period amount to \$14,000,000.

The New York *Herald* publishes a list of fires in the United States during 1862, involving a loss respectively of over \$20,000,000. Of these there were 150, with an aggregate loss of \$14,060,000.

ONE OF THE FATHERS.—Gen. Dumont, member of Congress from Kentucky, is the father of nineteen children, ten of whom came into the world in couples. He sits alongside of Bachelor Thad. Stevens.

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